

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1796.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, December 10.

HE little French Squadron still preserves its position at the entry of the Dardanelles. It appears that their only object is to cruise for prizes in the Archipelago. They have already commenced by capturing a Russian and an English vessel. The two English frigates which had so long blockaded the French one, in the port of Smyrna, made off at the approach of this Squadron, seeing the impossibility of contending with such a superior force.

Judging by appearance, one would be influenced to believe, that the flames of war were on the eve of bursting forth. In the arsenal, and all the dock-yards of the Empire, the works and preparations are daily increasing. Couriers have been dispatched to all the governors of the provinces on the sea-coasts ordering them to assemble the greatest number of seamen they can collect, who are to be sent here by the beginning of April, and distributed on board the Ottoman fleet. The French republicans who reside here, continue to speak with confidence of an approaching rupture between the Porte and Russia.

But notwithstanding their assurances, and all these vast preparations, the greatest number of our politicians are of opinion that we shall have no war, and that all these appearances on our part, are only measures of precaution.

The plague continues to rage with considerable violence. It lately penetrated the hotel of the Imperial intendant, and carried off some of his domestics, which caused great consternation in the family. The other ministers are equally alarmed, and endeavour to avoid this disorder by residing constantly in the country.

## HEAD QUARTERS, at COBLENTZ, Dec. 19.

Yesterday general Jourdan beat the enemy completely, took three pieces of cannon and six hundred prisoners, among whom are many officers.

## FRANCFORT, December 14.

The news we announced yesterday is fully confirmed by our letters from Alzey, dated yesterday. The French army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Jourdan, is making forced marches by Bacharach and Simmern, as well as on the side of Trarbach, to retreat finally behind the Moselle.

Dec. 22. The day before yesterday field-marshal Clairfayt visited the environs of Coblenz. The prince of Wurtemberg and general Boros have made every preparation for an attack on the French near that place. The Imperial troops are not only at Trier, but their advanced guards are already posted on the other side of the Moselle. General Clairfayt is marching towards the Moselle; his right wing is advanced within six miles of Coblenz, but the French do not seem to prepare for their departure, although cut off by the Austrians.

On the 16th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the Austrians took Coblenz by storm, after having been repulsed by the French four times; the loss on both sides must have been considerable. At Trier the Austrians took several magazines.

The Austrians received great reinforcements at Trarbach.

The heavy artillery of general Jourdan is gone to Luxemburg.

## MANHEIM, December 23.

A letter from Deux-Ponts, dated the 19th, acquaints us, that the French were making dispositions to quit the town and its environs. It is thought that this movement is occasioned by the arrival of some Austrians near Treves, and that the division of general St. Cyr is going to throw itself into Saar Louis.

## WESSEL, December 9.

We hear from Limburg on the Lahn, that all the country people as far as the Scig and beyond it, have taken up arms, having been organized after a plan formed at head quarters. They are intended to guard the banks of the Rhine, the woods, the cross roads, and the defiles, in order to secure the flanks and the rear of the Imperial army. They are commanded by Austrian officers.

## MAYENCE, December 14.

Yesterday 600 French prisoners arrived here, taken in the battle of Mufenheim. We have just received a letter from Alzey, which states, that general Jourdan had retired with his whole army to Trarbach and Treves, and that the Austrians had entered Kreutznach.

Dec. 20. According to official accounts, we learn, that on the 17th instant, at the break of day, the Imperialists and the troops of our elector passed the Rhine near Lorch, and attacking the French drove them as

far as Bacharach. They continued their attack with the great bravery in the afternoon, and took possession of Rhindiebach.

## COLOGNE, December 18.

General Jourdan is preparing to cross the Moselle with his whole army. It appears the prince of Wurtemberg has a plan against Dusseldorf—it is now almost abandoned by the French.

Venloo is to be put in a state of defence sufficient to stand a siege.

## MILAN, December 7.

The French have not followed up the important advantages they gained at the end of last month over the allies; it is not true that they have advanced to Dego. The Imperial army after abandoning the river of Genoa, rendezvoused in the environs of Acqui, where their head quarters are, those of the Piedmontese under general Colli, are at Ceva. The most recent official advices are as follows:

## Head quarters, Acqui, Dec. 4.

"After the last attack upon general Colli, at Spinarda, this general being obliged to retreat to Ceva, in order to cover Mondovi, the right wing of the Austrians remained uncovered; in consequence it was resolved to withdraw this corps to Spigno, leaving the light troops to guard the advanced posts; in order to establish a communication between the intrenched camp of Ceva and the corps of general Colli, general Wallis posted two battallions of Reiski, at Montefilio and Monharcaro. The enemy have made no movement as yet; and we observed only a few patrols which are advanced to Montenorte and Cairo."

## GENOA, December 8.

The head quarters of the French army are at Final. It appears they are not disposed to undertake any further expeditions at present, for want of beasts of burden. They conduct themselves here more like enemies than friends. They pillage, they make requisitions, they arrest and maltreat our citizens. A party of them are just returned from a visit to the marquis of Spinola's estates, where they have carried off every thing portable, and afterwards totally destroyed all the buildings.

Dec. 22. The Austrians have lost every advantage their success had gained them in the beginning of the campaign in our neighbourhood. All the places they had conquered are retaken by the French, who are in possession of St. Jaques, Vado, Final, and Savona. Three of their generals arrived yesterday in the last town.

Before the Austrians left Vado they put all their stores on board some Imperial privateers lying there, in order to save them from the French, but a very heavy gale sprung up and dispersed them entirely: three are totally lost, one near St. Pierre d'Arena, and two others near Volui. They perished in sight of our port, without our being able to save them.

## ITALY, January 25.

A civil war in the island of Sardinia seems to be near at hand. Great disturbances have broke out in the town of Sassari. The town has declared that it will no longer depend on the government of Cagliari; they refuse paying the taxes. A great number of the malcontents have plundered several places in the neighbourhood of Sassari, among others the village Tiesi, belonging to the duc de Asseuta, whose palace at Sassari has also been spoiled; and the plate and other valuables therein contained been conveyed away. The duke has also had notice given him to appear before the tribunal of Cagliari, to give an account of the harsh treatment he used towards his subjects. The house of the archbishop, and those of the richest inhabitants of Sassari, have likewise been plundered. The malcontents attempting to plunder again some days after, the patriotic inhabitants in the latter city united, on which occasion an affray took place, in which numbers fell on both sides. All the parties are in favour of the royal authority; the point of discord, however, is to settle by whom the laws of the country are to be administered.

The French fleet is said to have sailed from Toulon, and that the English is on the point of going to Leghorn, in order to be provisioned.

From Madrid it appears that the English ambassador has made some representations by order of his court, respecting the naval preparations in the Spanish ports, which require a prompt and explicit answer; the result of this measure has not transpired.

## LONDON, February 17.

A French gentleman, the son of an emigrant nobleman, arrived in this country on Thursday seignight. He was previously furnished with the passport of the duke of Portland, and was unquestionably charged with a mission to our government from the directory of France. He had several conferences with ministers;

who was informed that he should receive his final answer on Tuesday morning. However, on Monday evening, after the debate in the house of commons, he received an answer, and at 12 o'clock the same night he set off on his return to France.

We do not mean to attach more interest to this fact than it merits. We know nothing of the sort of message with which M. G. was charged, nor of the answer, and probably it may have no reference whatever to negotiation; but the fact we are sure of, and it certainly appears probable that he was detained until after the debate in the house of commons, which, being unexpectedly short, allowed of his departure on Monday night instead of Tuesday. It corresponds too with the words of Mr. Pitt, who said, that matters were in train not only with our allies, but with the French, for founding their disposition as to peace.

But though it may be true that ministers have at length thought fit to agree to negotiate, it does not follow that they are sufficiently impressed with a just sense of the condition of the country, to offer terms that are likely to be accepted by the French; and if we may draw any conclusion from the half explained premises of Mr. Pitt, in his speech on Mr. Grey's motion, we should say, that peace is still most unhappily remote.

## STATE PAPER.

The following is the answer which the Palatine ambassador count de Tattenbach, received on the 27th ult. to his complaint made to the emperor against the disarming of the troops of the Palatinate.

The emperor cannot decide in this cause, as the disarming of the troops was only in consequence of the scandalous surrender of Mannheim, and the inimical behaviour of the garrison of that place to the troops of his majesty, on whose arrival they had drawn up the bridge, denied them the passage through the town, &c.

The termination of the inquiry into this cause must be waited for, and it depends entirely upon the elector, to accelerate obtaining the satisfaction he demands, by a speedy termination of the trial of those persons who caused the capitulation and surrender of the place. Concerning the demands made by count Wurmsfer, which are also a part of the complaint, his majesty desires the elector to consider that an army, forced by circumstances to march to a country where they never thought their presence would be required, could not carry their magazines with them, and that, therefore, they had no reason to complain of contributions which were of the utmost necessity, without which the army must have perished, and which were but a small compensation compared with what would have been lost if the country had fallen into the hands of a desolating enemy; his majesty had however given orders that every thing which either had been, or should in future be delivered to the Imperial army, should be paid for, and an agreement about the price made with the government of the Palatinate. Concerning the contribution which count Wurmsfer demanded of the city of Mannheim, his Imperial majesty must confess, that he had given no orders to that purpose; but as it is customary to give some marks of gratitude to troops who retake a fortress, especially when this is accompanied with great loss and danger, his majesty thinks the inhabitants of Mannheim should willingly, impelled by gratitude to their deliverers, have given the 100,000 florins, which were raised to be distributed amongst them. The payment of the sum of 200,000 florins more, which was made afterwards, should not be immediately insisted upon. His majesty had given orders to field-marshal Wurmsfer not to interfere in the civil government, though his majesty had a right to keep the place until a peace should be concluded, and to treat it in the same manner as any other conquered place. It would, however, be expected that his electoral highness would appoint such persons for the management of public affairs, as were not suspected of acting contrary to the intentions of his Imperial majesty for the public welfare.

## BASSETTERRA, February 19.

Accounts from windward mention that Victor Hughes has been indefatigable in fortifying the island of Guadeloupe, and that he reckons on being able to arm 25,000 men; we also learn that 50 sail more of the West-India fleet have arrived at Barbadoes.

## QUEBEC, March 3.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Feb. 7.

The bill for permitting the importation into this province of beef and pork, fresh and salted, and hogs lard, for a limited time from the United States of America, was read for the first time.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The said bill was read a second time.

Monday, Feb. 29.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to permit the importation into this province of beef and pork, fresh and salted, and hogs lard, from the United States, for a limited time.